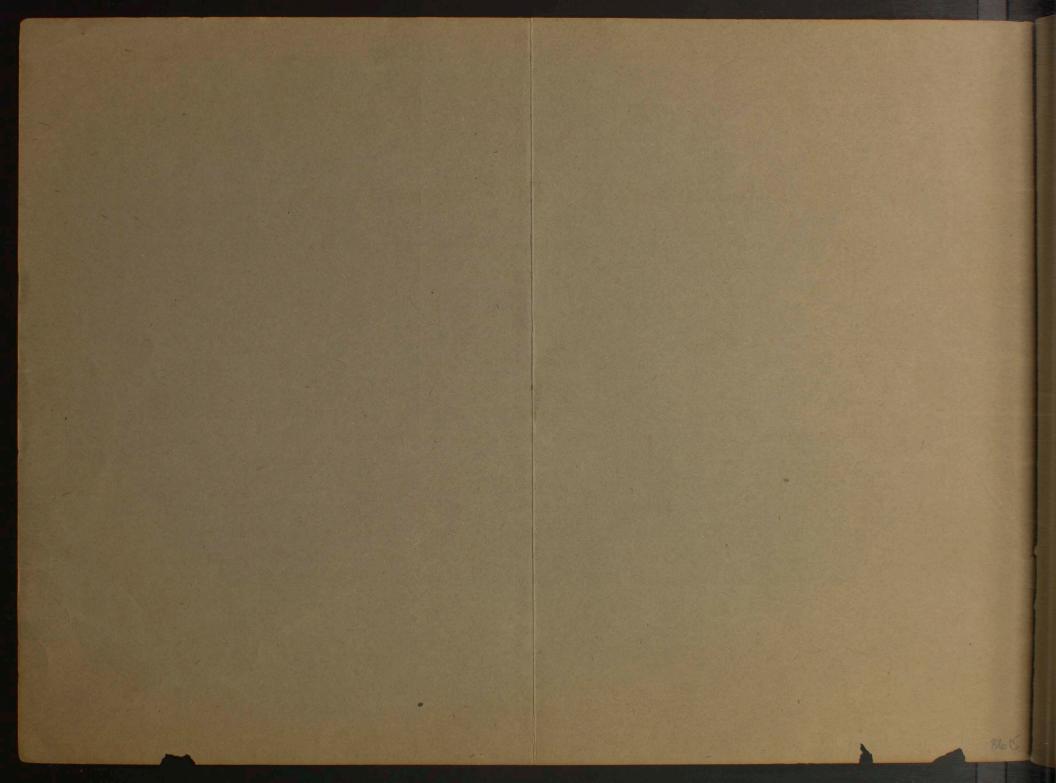
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Introducing To You The Plainview Country.

IN RESPONSE to numerous inquiries and a constantly increasing demand for information concerning the advantages offered the homeseeker and the industrial investor in Hale County and the Plainview Country, the Board of City Development of Plainview, instructed its Director of Publicity and the members of his department to prepare and publish such facts and figures as were available and as would in part explain the vast development in this section during the past ten years. Faxplicit instructions were given this department to adhere entirely to the statements which can be easily verified by those persons who will read these pages. The Board is pleased that the development here has been gradual and steady and not of the mushroom boom type which so often proves a detriment in the long run. The Board as such, and the members of the Board as individuals, have no land to sell, nor are they interested in companies making the sale of real estate a business. They are interested only in the general development of this area and the ultimate success of those who are attracted to it. The result of the work of the Publicity Department is herein given with the hope that if it proves interesting to you that you will make a visit of inspection and learn for yourself the many merits of this country which could not all be mentioned here.



Hale County Shipped 800 Cars of Wheat in 1916—Watch the Record in 1919



Mortgage Lifters in Hale County



Hale County Farms All Have a Few Choice White Faces

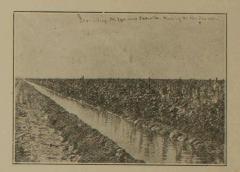


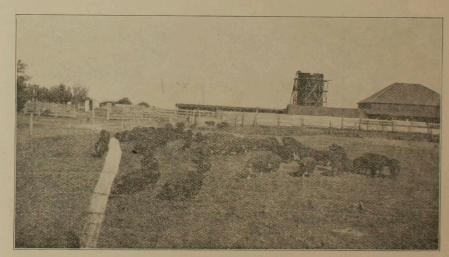
Grain and Hay Combine in a Bumper Production



Picking Strawberries, Five Miles South of Plainview







Hale County Is the "Hogopolis" of the Southwest

THE BEGINNING BUT NOT THE END.

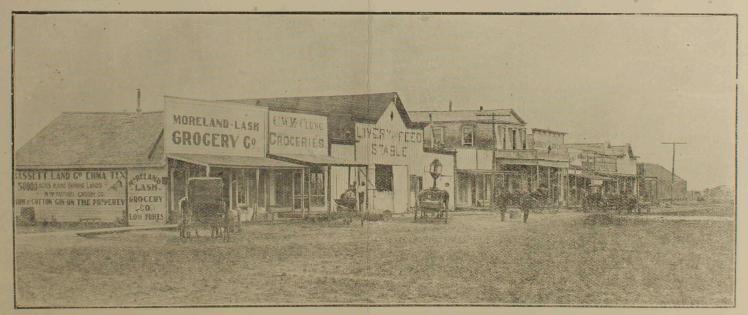
Twelve years ago the four or five hundred pioneers residing at the little trading post of Plainview heard the first railroad engine whistle in Hale County. These pioneers were made of the stuff that was willing to do and dare so they left their homes in practically all of the counties of Texas and in practically all the States of the Union to come to a virgin land and "grow up with the country".

They were not forced to wait until they were grizzled old men before they were to realize their dreams for the development was rapid and many of them, still young men, will greet you heartily should you decide to "look us over".

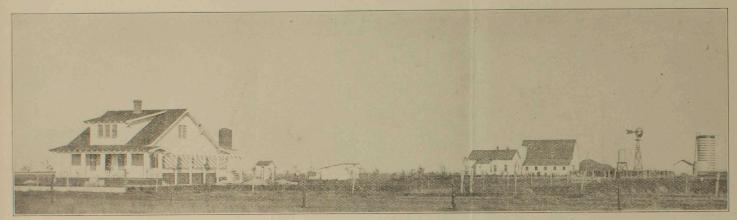
These pioneers were men of foresight for they recognized the generosity of Nature in bestowing her gifts on the Plainview Country and they felt sure that others, like themselves, would recognize this and decide to cast their lots among them.

Today, Plainview, the county seat of Hale County, has grown to a city of probably 6,000, with twenty-eight blocks of paved street, miles

of uniformly laid cement walks, modern sewer and light systems, a splendid system of public schools with three large school buildings in addition to the buildings of Wayland Baptist College, beautiful homes, unusually well stocked stores, three national banks, fine churches of practically every denomination, business-like lodge organizations of practically every known secret order, adequate fire protection, and a category of other merits which make for comfortable living and will present themselves to you as a visitor or a resident.



Plainview, Twelve Years Ago When the Santa Fe First Came to the South Plains Country



A Typical Farm Home Near Plainview.



Hogs and White Faces on the Farm of E. Graham, Near Plainview.



First Shipment of Holsteins Received in Northwest Texas at Plainview



Onions Producing Nearly \$2,000 an Acre, Near Plainview

PLAINVIEW AN OUTCOME OF FARMING CONDITIONS

Plainview owes its development to and is the outcome of the wealth of production stored in the acres of the farming section of the Plainview Country.

Nature has stored an underground ocean of water under thousands of acres of this section that man may make use of or not as he wishes. Nature knew that men are different, that some would irrigate and some would dry farm, so she gave the dry farmer his chance by sending the rain at seasons when it would be of greatest benefit to him. If you will glance at the table showing the rainfall on another page of this booklet you will note that most of the rain comes in the growing season and not in the harvest season when so often crops are well matured but ruined by too much rain at the wrong time.

Nature gave us an altitude which is energizing to crops and which works for freedom from disease to crops and livestock. She gave us a wonderful season of sunshine during the growing seasons. She gave us water 99.98% pure, free from alkali and other injurious matter. She gave us a soil unexcelled in productive quality—a thick chocolate sandy loam surface and a clay subsoil splendidly suited to good drainage.

The works of Nature in the Plainview Country are not of the type that can be monopolized by one man or any group of men. Her's is a free gift to every man who will cast his future among us.

It is natural that men try to dictate and in most sections so well favored land values have been raised and reraised until it is all that the farmer can do to make interest on his investment. There yet remains so much room for development in the Plainview Country that this has been impossible here. Land values are still low. It is a fact that can be easily verified that many men have paid completely for their acreage with the crops of a single season in Hale County.

This does not mean that values will not rise, for that is inevitable, but it does mean that the man who buys now buys at low figures and in a few short years as the result of intensive development his farm will be worth much more than he paid for it.



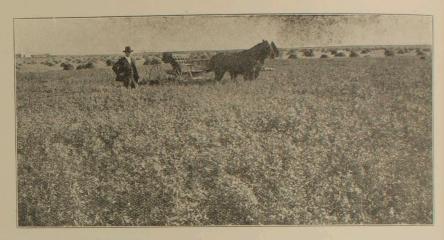
Plainview In 1915, Both Business and Residence Sections Have Developed Greatly Since This Ficture Was Taken.



A Bearing Orchard of Various Fruits Near Flainview



Ten Bushels of Kaffir Equals Nine Bushels of Corn in Feeding Value.



The Late Joe Wing, Government Expert, Said, "Hale County Alfalfa Is the Best in the World."



A Corn Field Scene Near Plainview

A FEW FACTS ABOUT OUR IDEAL CLIMATE.

Because of the unusual success of irrigation can be little else to attract permanent citizenship. With pure water typhoid, malaria, and many of the common ills of other sections are practically unknown here. With an altitude of nearly 3,300 feet respiratory troubles are seldom suffered. With no extreme cold in winter or extreme heat in summer; with "nights under cover" throughout the summer men and women here are full of energy for their own business and that of developing their country.

The average temperature during the summer months in Hale County as shown by the local weather office records is 76. The average winter temperature is 38.



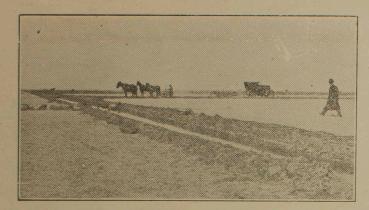
Wheat, One of the Golden Crops of Hale County

THE SUCCESS OF DRY FARMING.



Alfalfa Hogs from Hale County. "The Best We Get", Says Fort Worth Stock Market Report.

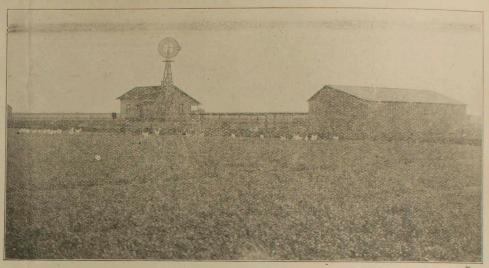
Beause of the unusual success of irrigation in the Plainview Country it is often asked if we can grow anything without irrigation. The fact that probably more than sixty percent of the products grown in Hale County are produced under dry farming methods is the best answer we can give. The rainfall record on another page, copies of which are on file at the Weather Bureau offices in Houston and Washington, will give you more evidence than can be expressed in words.



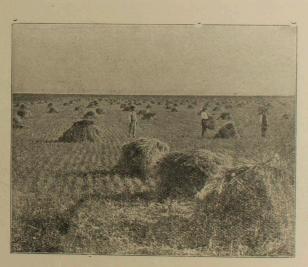
Fractically Every Acre Irrigable in the Plainview Country



Showing the Broad Expanse of Hale County Wheat Fields



Poultry and Alfalfa Are a Wonderful Combination in the Plainview Country



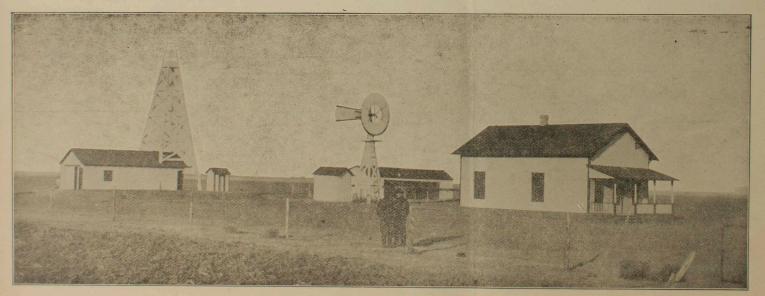
One of Our Big Wheat Fields

THE SUCCESS OF IRRIGATION.

Irrigation in Hale County has been carried beyond the experimental stage. It has been demonstrated that it is practical, economical and profitable. You know that in your own section there are seasons when you would pay handsomely to have rain when you want it and in the quantity necessary, and yet you ordinarily think that you have pretty good rainfall. That is true with us. We like to know that we can make it rain when we want it to and in such quantity as our crops are needing.

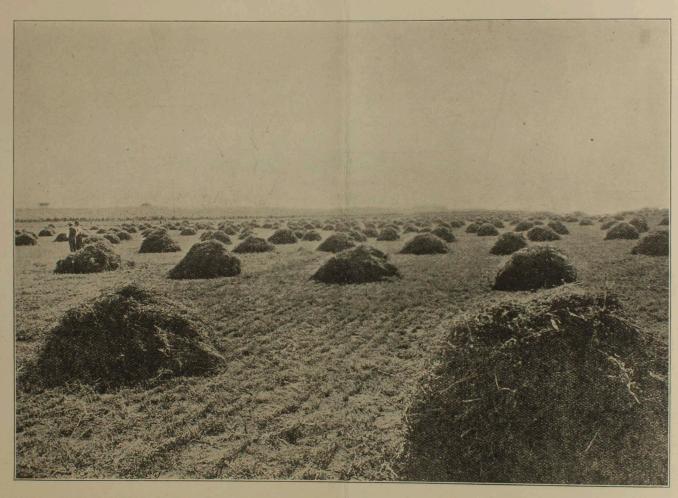


A Scene on the 4,000 Acre Ranch of L. A. Knight at Runningwater, Hale County.



Substantial Farm Home Lay-Out in the Plainview Country

We could give you pages of incidents of success with irrigation but we prefer to show you. However, let us tell you of the case of A. H. Schrock, a new farmer living south of Plainview, who installed a pumping plant for irrigation early in 1918, paying "War Time Prices" for his equipment His outfit cost him over \$7,000., and vet with only 200 acres in cultivation, of which only 150 was under irrigation, he more than paid for his plant in the one season of last year. Could not you do as well as Schrock? A statement from him shows that his crop consisted of maize, kaffir, sorghum, sudan grass and millet, and that he



Hale County Alfalfa Fields Give Four and Five Cuttings a Year with Price to Farmer Ranging from \$20 to \$30 a Ton.

produced from these about \$10,000.00 worth of threshed grains, leaving him the forage portion of his crop as clear "velvet".

In 1917 the Texas Lnnd & Development Co. made five cuttings of alfalfa from their Pioneer Park Farm of 220 acres, getting an average of about one ton per acre per cutting, or a total value of \$17,000 for the crop. In 1918 the value of the yield from this same alfalfa field exceeded slightly the value of the previous year.

LIVESTOCK IN THE PLAINVIEW COUNTRY



If You Want Peanut Fed Hogs, Both the Peanuts and Hogs Grow Well in Hale County.

The raising of livestock is one of the natural functions of the Plainview Country. Free production of livestock feeds, abundant grasses, mild weather conditions with no extremes, and freedom

from animal diseases makes this a most inviting field for those who prefer livestock raising, or a combination of diversified farming and livestock. Weather conditions are such that little of the feed goes to the creation of "body heat" to offset the cold, as is generally the case in most livestock sections. On the contrary the value of the feed goes into profit-bearing flesh.

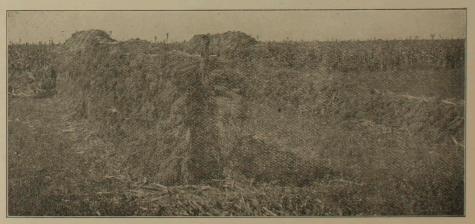
Stock water is always abundant and pure, and with the heavy yield of kaffir and maize under "dry farming" methods and of alfalfa under irrigation it can be readily seen how the growing of high quality meats cheaply would attract the attention of the farmers of this section.

Cattle do wonderfully well as is evidenced by the fact that Hale County steers are sought on the



A \$5,000,000.00 Wheat Crop for Hale County in 1919

easily accessable markets and how they repeatedly top these markets. Porkers are grown under the same favorable conditions and Hale County hogs are considered "extra choice". There is hardly a farm without a good herd of highly bred hogs and they are often called the "mortgage lifters" of this section. Re-

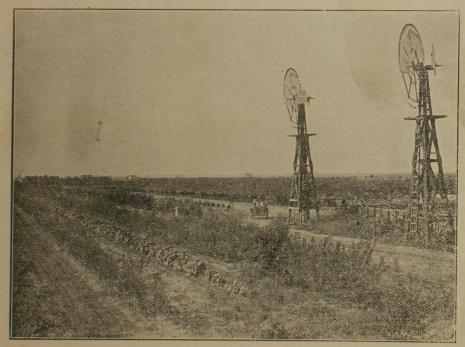


Italian Expert Says Hale County Broom Corn "As Good Quality as Is Grown".

THIRTEEN



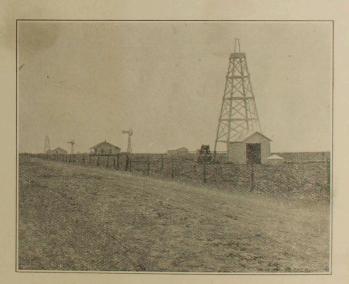
Baling Alfalfa



A Scene from One of Plainview's Nurseries



Oats Make a Most Attractive Crop in This District



Every Farm in Hale County Can Have Its Deep Well

peatedly they top the Fort Worth and Wichita markets and they have earned for the Plainview Country the designation, "Hogopolis of the Southwest".

The building of numerous silos throughout this country and the adaptibility of the grains and forage grown to use as silage has been a considerable factor in the successful feeding of cattle, hogs and sheep. Sheep, as other livestock, thrive in this district and are becoming constantly more popular with the Hale County farmer. Their growth is

sound and rapid and their wool of good quality.

Poultry is proving a valuable feature in connection with farming in the Plainview Country. Never were more ideal conditions enjoyed by the breeder. Abundancy of cheap feed, mildness of weather, and freedom from dampness, diseases, and parasites make the work easy: while the markets always afford high prices and quick disposal of live or dressed poultry and eggs.

It is generally considered that there is no better income possible than the raising of grain and forage in this section and the marketing of it on foot.

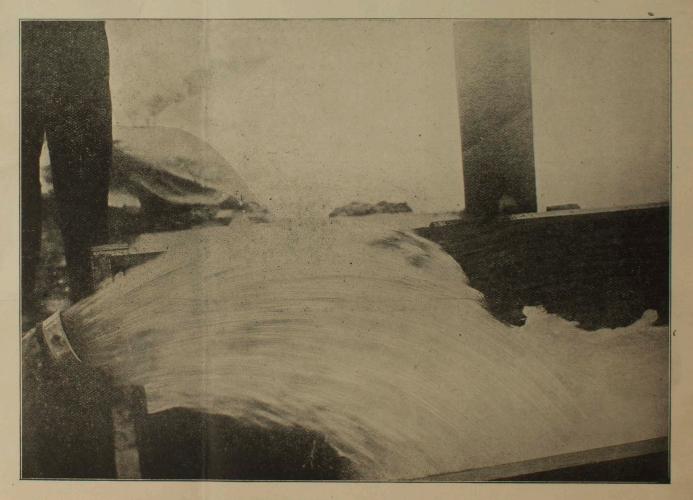
DIVERSITY AND QUALITY OF CROPS.

The late Joe Wing, Government alfalfa expert, stated many times here and elsewhere that in no country of the world could the quality of our alfalfa be equalled. The big sugar companies have made repeated tests of sugar beets grown in Hale County and have marveled at the sugar content. Cotton grows a long staple as was demon-strated by a Government expert at the Cotton Palace at Waco in 1918 when he took three commercial samples from three sections of Hale County and tested them all over one and one-eighth inches.

Hogs, sheep, and cattle from the Plainview Country repeatedly top the Ft. Worth,

Wichita and Kansas City markets. Write the commission men in these cities what they think of the quality of Hale County livestock—we would be pleased to have you do so.

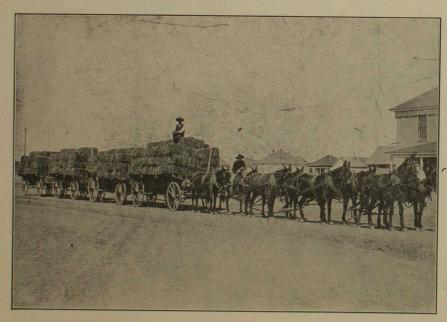
Anything in vegetables and fruits that can be grown in the temperate zone can be successfully raised here, except that corn is not entirely successful because of cool summer nights. Hale County's repeated winnings at the



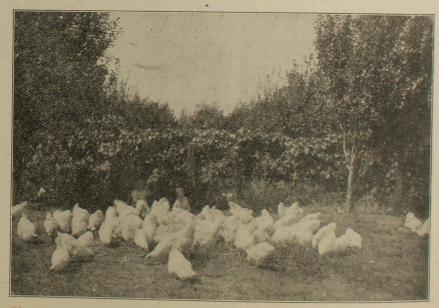
A 3,000 Gallon Well on the Helen Temple Farm, Near Plainview.



Hale County White Faces Are Prize Winners



Never a Dull Market For the Alfalfa Grower.



The Value of Poultry Products in Hale County Shows Greater Percentage of Increase than Any Other Product

Dallas Fair, the Cotton Palace, the Oklahoma State Show, the International Dry Farming Congress and Irrigation Congresses at Wichita and Denver, the Panhandle State Fair and numerous other expositions will prove our diversity and superiority in quality. In practically every contest entered Hale County has won more ribbons than all other counties entered together.

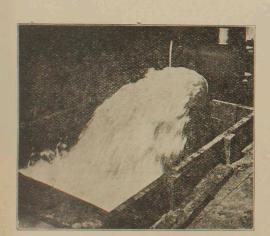
We could fill this book with an enumeration of these winnings on every thing from peanuts to popcorn, from broom corn to pumpkins, from alfalfa to sugar beets, from maize and kaffir to watermelons and cantaloupes, from wheat to apples, and the whole list as you will find it in nursery and seed catalogues.

Hale County livestock and Hale County poultry have made the same enviable records wherever and whenever they have been taken into hot competition.

WHATEVER KIND OF FARMER YOU ARE

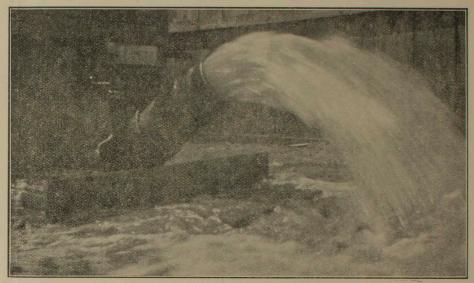
you will find that you can pursue your likes here. If you like to raise cotton you can do so successfully. If you prefer livestock the grass is green and the same health statements apply to livestock as have been made about your own health. If you want to grow wheat and follow it with bumper row crops the land is rich and the water is waiting. If you want to be a dairy farmer the success of the dairy herd is established here and good markets are at hand. If you like poultry or truck gardening there is no

better location offered you. There was never a "garden spot" that offered you better opportunty for diversification.

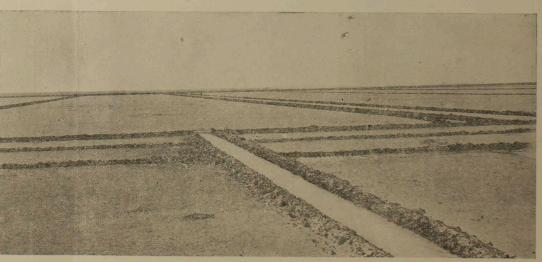


2,000 Gallons a Minute, and Many More Like This One

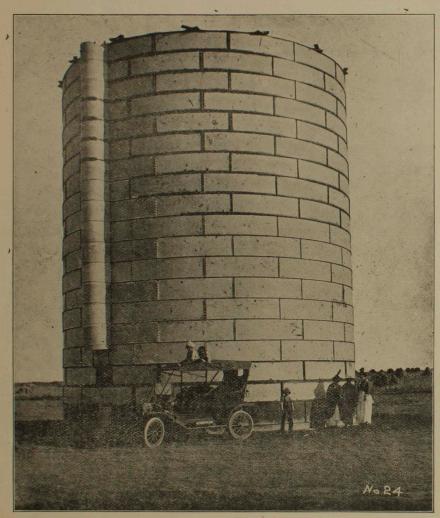




A Source of Underground Rain To Be Found in All Sections of Hale County



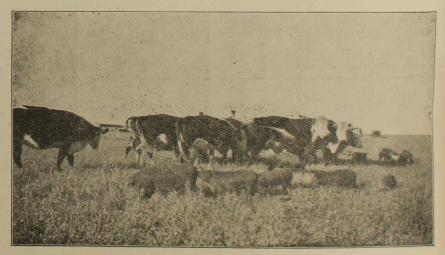
Every Acre Can Be Fut Under Irrigation in the Plainview Country



The Largest Silo in Texas, Located in Hale County



First Presbyterian Church of Plainview



White Faces and Hogs Both Grow Fat on Hale County Alfalfa

The Official Evidence.

THE following is a portion of a transcript of data secured by Dr. G. E. Condra, Director of the Nebraska Conservation and Soil Survey, in his investigation in 1914 of the lands under development by one of the large companies operating in this section to determine whether they should be permitted to offer their lands for sale thru agents in the State of Nebraska.

There were present at the investigation, Mr. W. L. Rockwell, Irrigation Engineer in charge of Irrigation Investigations in the State of Texas for the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture; Mr. J. W. Longstreth, superintendent of agriculture for the local company concerned, and formerly Agent for the Office of Experiment Stations in charge of Irrigation Investigations in the State of Kansas for the United States

Department of Agriculture, located at Lakin, Kansas, and Mr. R. S. Charles, general manager of the syndicate concerned.

In using this data, which is largely out of date, since the development since 1914 has been as great or greater than it was up to that time, the Department of Publicity of the Board of City Development merely wishes to impress the readers with the authority in the evidence of the following questions and answers. Questions and answers which relate purely to the private business affairs of this company are not included here, only those are used which apply to the country in general. Some of these are still applicable, while others applied only to the period in which the evidence was deduced.

- Dr. Condra: What is the rainfall?
- Mr. Charles: The average rainfall is 24 inches.
- Dr. Condra: How long has a government record been kept?
- Mr. Charles: Seventeen years.
- Dr. Condra: Has the rainfall fluctuated much by years?
- Mr. Charles: From the records for the last three years we find a fluctuation of from 19 to 31 inches.
- Dr. Condra: When does this rainfall come?
- Mr. Charles: From April to September inclusive.
- Dr. Condra: Your rainfall comes then in what is called the growing season?
- Mr. Longstreth: Yes sir.
- Dr. Condra: Are the winters severe?
- Mr. Longstreth: Do not consider them severe. A temperature of zero is unusual and cold spells are of short duration.
- Dr. Condra: What are the frost dates?
- Mr. Charles: Middle of April and middle of October.
- Dr. Condra: What is the elevation?
- Mr. Charles: The elevation is 3370 feet above the sea level.
- Dr. Condra: Sloping which way?
- Mr. Charles: To the Southeast.
- Dr. Condra: The lands are practically all smooth?
- Mr. Charles: All plains. No rough country included in this district.
- Dr. Condra: Stratification?

- Mr. Charles: Three to five feet of top soil; 25 to 30 feet of clay subsoil strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime; 12 to 30 feet of lime stone formation. This stone is an open porous rock, usually containing the first vein of water, with six to eight feet of sand below, followed by 15 to 25 feet of shaley clay. Below this the water bearing sand is more or less continuous and varies from extremely fine sand to coarse gravel.
- Dr. Condra: What kind of soil have you?
- Mr. J. W. Longstreth: Typical high plains or sandy loam.
- Dr. Condra: What is the depth of your soil?
- Mr. Longstreth: From 4 to 5 feet of surface soil, running from a silt loam to a fine sandy loam.
- Dr. Condra: Subsoils?
- Mr. Longstreth: The subsoil is a red clay impregnated with lime to a depth of from 25 to 30 feet.
- Dr. Condra: Do you find much lime or other material in the soil?
- Mr. Longstreth: Yes sir, strong in lime.
- Dr. Condra: Color of soil?
- Mr. Longstreth: Dark brown shading off into lighter brown and black.
- Mr. Rockwell: Lands are black, brown and gray.
- Dr. Condra: Any alkali?
- Mr. Longstreth: There is no alkali either in the soil or in the water.
- Dr. Condra: Depth of water table?
- Mr. Charles: The water table varies from 25 feet in the draw to a maximum of 60 feet. The average depth for the property is about 45 feet.

NINETEEN

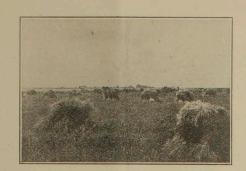


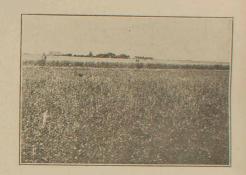
Orchards Line Many Hale County Roads

- Dr. Condra: Do lands blow badly?
- Mr. Longstreth: No sir, they do not.
- Dr. Condra: Composition of water?
- Mr. Charles: The analyses we have show less than four-tenths of one per cent olids. The water has been analyzed by the University of Texas Chemical Laboratory and also by the Water Survey of the State of Kansas, showing the results as given above. This water has an alkali co-efficient of 63. It is excellent for domestic purposes and unusually pure and healthful drinking water.
- Dr. Condra: Depth of wells?
- Mr. Charles: From 210 to 300 feet.
- Dr Condra: From what depth are you pumping?
- Mr. Charles: An average depth including the draw down of 70 feet.
- Dr. Condra: What is the average strength of the wells?
- Mr. Charles: The maximum test on any well that we have made is 2500 gallons per minute. All the wells are pumped 1500 gallons per minute during development in order to insure a capacity of 1000 gallons per minute.
- Dr. Condra: You have wells then that deliver over 2000 gallons per minute?
- Mr. Charles: Yes sir. The amount of water delivered depends upon the amount of power and size of the pump. Wells in the district have actually pumped 3000 gallons per minute.
- Dr. Condra: Have you found any wells in which you were disappointed?
- Mr. Charles: We have not found a single well where we have not succeeded in getting the water required.
- Dr. Condra: You are convinced that you can get a well on nearly every quarter section?
- Mr. Charles: Yes sir, on every quarter section.
- Dr. Condra: How much have you irrigated from one well?
- Mr. Charles: The largest well on the Demonstration Farm last year irrigated 180 acres with a total operation of 104 days from April to October inclusive. During this period the well pumped 196 acre feet.
- Dr. Condra: Have you noticed any difference in the flow of water the second year?
- Mr. Charles: Larger flow than last year with no lowering of the water plane.
- Dr. Condra: Is there anything else that causes you to feel that this water is permanent?
- Mr. Charles: So far as we have penetrated the water bearing strata with a well, there is a total of approximately 60 feet of water. The fact that there is a slope in the water plane, as determined by our observations, of approximately 6 feet to the mile to the East and South, this water

- must be in the form of an underflow and is renewed from some higher source above the shallow water district where our lands are located and where the water is too deep to be pumped.
- Dr Condra: How many feet of water bearing sand and gravel below this sand?
- Mr. Rockwell: Varies more or less. It runs from 100 to 150 feet.
- Dr. Condra: Mr. Rockwell, you agree with them as to the quality of the water for irrigation?
- Mr. Rockwell: Yes sir.
- Dr. Condra: What is your opinion of the adaptability of the land for irrigation?
- Mr. Rockwell: The growth of the crops the last two years answers that question better than I can. The growth of alfalfa the last two years has shown me that there is no question about the fertility of the soil under irrigation if the water is properly handled.
- Dr. Condra: Mr. Rockwell, would you expect the soil to become unsuitable for irrigation.
- Mr. Rockwell: No sir.
- Dr. Condra: In regard to the fertility of the soil. Is it alright?
- Mr. Rockwell: Yes sir. There is no question about that.
- Dr. Condra: When did you begin irrigation here?
- Mr. Charles: The first well was put down in 1911 and started to pump in the spring of the same year. Our first well was started in January 1913.
- Dr Condra: What are the principal crops grown on these lands?
- Mr. Longstreth: Alfalfa, sorghums including kaffir and maize, etc., wheat oats and similar small grains.
- Dr. Condra: Fruits grown for family use?
- Mr. Longstreth: Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots and grapes.
- Dr. Condra: What vegetables are grown here?
- Mr. Longstreth: Standard vegetables adapted to climatic conditions.
- Dr. Condra: How many cuttings of alfalfa per year?
- Mr. Longstreth: 4 to 5 cuttings.
- Dr. Condra: Any trouble getting a stand?
- Mr. Longstreth: No trouble where alfalfa has been sown, even on raw sod land. Never secured stand more easily. No inocculation being needed as is shown by nodules found on spring seeding.
- Dr. Condra: What about the people who are here and what states are they from?
- Mr. Charles: Many from states to the Southeast, East and Northeast. Generally a very good class of people. There are no negroes and no foreign element of any description.







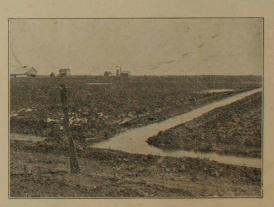


One of the Well Arranged Hog Farms of the Plainview Country

- Dr. Condra: Schools?
- Mr. Charles: Plainview has two grade schools, high school, Wayland Baptist College with an attendance of about 300. The country districts have school houses located within five miles of each other.
- Dr Condra: Moral tone?
- Mr. Charles: No saloons within 90 miles. No pilfering, no paupers, no charitable institutions in any of the three counties in which the lands are located. Nearly every religious denomination is represented in Plainview. Following is a list of churches: Methodist Episcopal, First Baptist, Calvary Baptist, First Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Christian, Church of Christ, Episcopalian, Pentacostial Mission, Nazarine, and Catholic
- Dr. Condra: Taxes?
- Mr. Charles: The taxes on a single quarter section of land is about \$15.00 at the present time under dry farming.
- Dr. Condra: Hogs?
- Mr. Longstreth: They are one of the leading kinds of live stock. Hogs do very well in this climate and a case of hog cholera has never been known. The hogs here are exceptionally well bred.



- Dr. Condra: They are shipped to what place?
- Mr. Longstreth: Fort Worth, Texas. Hogs from Hale County topped the market 42 times this season, and more have been delivered there by this county than any other Texas County shipping to that market.
- Dr. Condra: Ship out any poultry?
- Mr. Charles: Have two poultry houses in town. Two express shipments daily.
- Dr. Condra: What about wheat and oats, quality and comparison?
- Mr. Longstreth: Range high on wheat and very good on oats, as good as any of the oats raised in the corn belt country. The standard of crops grown is proven by the fact that Hale County has surpassed all other counties in the State of Texas in number of premiums secured at the Dallas Fair in the past five years.
- Dr. Condra: That will conclude the information desired so far as I am concerned.
- Mr Charles: Are you satisfied with the conditions that you have found here?
- Dr. Condra: Yes.
- Mr. Charles: Do you wish me to understand that you will authorize us to sell our lands in the State of Nebraska?
- Dr. Condra: Yes.



PROPERTY VALUES AND TAXATION.

As a business man you will want to know what to expect in future values of property and the cost to you in taxes. The following table shows the values in Plainview and Hale County for the past ten years together with the tax rate for the same period.

It is a matter of frequent comment that Plainview was able to make such remarkable progress municipally with the very light tax rate of from sixty to sixty-five cents on the \$100 valuation during this period of ten years, and with only a bonded indebtedness of \$145,000. For 1919 with paving costs, sewer disposal plant, and other planned improvements the rate is to be \$1.25, much less than the average rate of cities of the same size.

HALE COUNTY TAXABLE VALUES

1910					-			\$8,055,790
1911	100	. 30					1	\$8,183,197
1912								\$7,828,327
1913	T.			13.		-		\$8,554,401
1914								\$7,899,837
1915								\$7,512,475
1916	-	-	100				9	\$7,705,517
1917	13		100	13				\$8,658,877
1918		13	1	100	700			\$9 428 000

TAXABLE VALUES AND TAX RATE IN PLAINVIEW

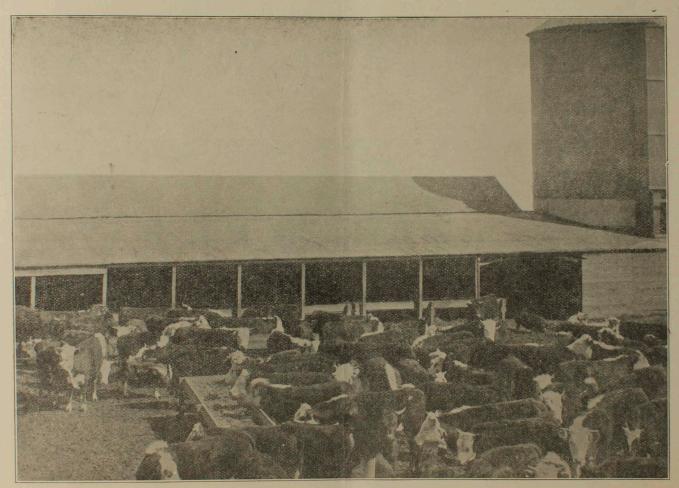
1910	. \$2,318,796	. 60c
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TWENTY-FOUR

1911 1912		\$2,201,854 \$2,240,833	60e 61e	1915 1916		\$2,811,107	. 61e
1913		\$2,467,787	65c	1916		\$2,913,280 \$3,334,830	· 60e
1914		\$2,765,671	61e	1918		\$3,980,945	. 65c



A Hale County Field Loaded With Watermelons, and No Niggers To Eat Them.



Hale County Herefords Repeatedly Top the Markets

HALE COUNTY WEALTH.

In considering this subject it must be borne in mind that much of the land in the Plainview Country is yet owned by non-residents and that very little of this wealth is represented in local banking statistics. Despite this handicap the total average deposits of the three national banks in Plainview, each capitalized for \$100,000, for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 at the March call amounted to \$1,959,368 as compared with \$968,239 for the average of 1914, 1915 and 1916, and as compared with \$844,813 for the average of the three

earlier years of 1912, 1913 and 1914. This shows an increase in a six year period of \$1,114,555.

In addition to the three national banks at Plainview, there is a state bank at Hale Center, one at Abernathy, and one at Petersburg, each capitalized at \$50,000 and with heavy deposits resulting from the rich agricultural sections which they serve.



Kaffir, a Dry Land Wonder Crop

Statement Showing ducts Shipped from Plainview. Some Principal Pro-

PRODUCT		1916	1917	1918*
WHEAT	Number of cars Number bushels Number of pounds	308,000 18,480,000	341,000 20.460.000	70,000 4,200,000
KAFFIR and MAIZE	Number of cars Number of pounds	374 15,000,000	510 11,220,000	187 6,732,000
OATS	Number of cars Number bushels Number of pounds		17 23,800 761,000	12,600 412,200
НАҮ	Number of cars Number of tons Number of pounds	188 1,352 4,512,000	121 2,256 2,904,000	1,380 1,380 2,760,000
MILL PRODUCTS	Number of cars Number of pounds	40 1,440,000	92 3,312,000	65 2,340,000
LIVE POULTRY	By Express, lbs By Freight, lbs	168,711 75,000	144,857 210,000	155,906 345,000
POULTRY	By Ex. and Frt	528	2,200	45,308
EGGS	Number of cases.	244,239	357,057	546,209

Dairy Products.

BUTTER FAT	Number of pounds	27,514	86,132	59,866
FROZEN				
PRODUCTS	Number of pounds	107.338	275.836	255 660

Livestock

	SHEEP Number of		CATTLE Number of cars	HORSES Number of
f pounds	f cars f sheep .	f cars	f cars f cattle.	f cars
	3,300	6,435	126 3,780	16 400
84,000	26 3,900	237 15,405	286 8,580	1,600
28,000	56 8,400	207 13,455	410 12,300	48 1,200

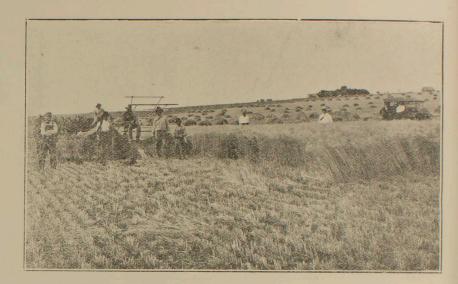
*All Cars loaded Extra Heavy in 1918.



A Section of Wayland Boulevard, Flainview, with Main Building of Wayland
College in the Distance



Red Clover Makes Valuable Hay Crop in This Section

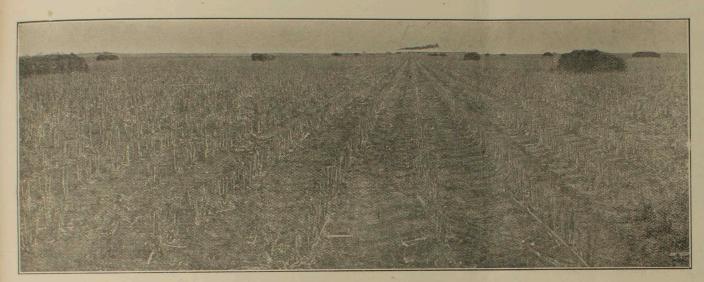


100,000 Acres of Wheat in Hale County in 1919



Hogs and Alfalfa Make an Unbeatable Combination

TWENTY-EIGHT



Hale County Land Is 98 per cent Tillable



A Herd of Registered Two-Year-Old Herefords, Near Hale Center

Government Rainfall Record at Plainview Station 1894 to the Present.

1894. 0.05 0.62 0.00 ** 2.90 2.50 2.25 4.00 1.75 1.00 0.00 .50 Total15.57 1895. 0.35 0.50 ** 0.50 0.75 8.51 7.12 2.34 0.20 3.40 0.80 0.17 Total24.62 1897. 1.20 ** 0.60 1.65 5.26 1.41 3.72 2.00 1.25 0.80 ** 0.08 7.01 7.01 1.25 0.00 0.45 2.00 7.01 1.20 7.01 1.20 ** 0.60 1.65 5.26 1.41 3.72 2.00 1.25 0.80 ** 0.08 7.02 7.01 1.79 7.01 1.00 0.05 0.08 5.01 3.40 3.19 4.74 3.14 3.05 1.22 7.01 7.01 1.77 7.02 1.00 0.00 0.05 0.80 5.01 3.40 3.19 4.74 3.14 9.45 <	YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	
1895. 0.35 0:50 ** 0.50 0.75 8.51 7.12 2.34 0.20 3.40 0.80 0.17 Total. 24.68 1896. 0.80 0.28 0.12 1.35 0.80 3.65 6.85 0.50 3.00 5.00 0.45 2.00 Total. 25.00 1897. 1.20 ** 0.60 1.65 5.26 1.41 3.72 2.00 1.25 0.80 ** 0.08 Total. 25.00 1899. 0.30 0.20 ** 0.95 2.54 4.91 2.33 3.07 1.31 0.10 0.75 1.22 Total. 17.66 1900. 0.10 0.52 0.80 5.01 3.40 3.19 4.74 3.14 9.45 3.21 1.16 0.00 Total. 17.76 1901. 0.20 0.95 ** 3.56 0.95 ** 3.23 1.75 3.04 0.50 3.25 0.35 Total. 17.78 1902.		0.05	0.62	0.00	**	2.90	1							Total 15.57
1896. 0.80 0.28 0.12 1.35 0.80 3.65 6.85 0.50 3.00 5.00 0.45 2.00 Total .25.00 1897. 1.20 ** 0.60 1.65 5.26 1.41 3.72 2.00 1.25 0.80 ** 0.08 Total .25.00 1898. 0.30 0.20 ** 0.95 2.54 4.91 2.33 3.07 1.31 0.10 0.75 1.22 Total .17.68 1899. 0.15 ** 0.15 0.25 2.53 6.64 6.43 0.00 1.35 1.41 3.05 1.20 Total .23.16 1901. 0.20 0.95 ** 3.56 0.95 ** 3.56 0.95 ** 3.23 1.75 3.04 0.50 3.25 0.35 Total .23.16 1902. 0.10 ** 0.50 0.30 2.00 ** 4.70 ** 2.50	1895	0.35	0:50	**	0.50	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	A way you is	The same of the sa	The second second			1 100 200	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF	
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1905. 0.27 1.52 3.80 3.40 3.53 3.14 5.77 2.36 4.37 0.00 2.93 0.92 Total. 32.01 1906. 0.18 0.15 0.30 2.51 2.28 1.78 1.63 2.12 4.89 1.13 2.23 0.30 Total. 32.01 1907. 1.47 ** 0.16 0.62 2.16 1.38 4.18 4.99 0.15 5.24 0.84 0.74 Total. 19.50 1908. 0.72 0.72 0.16 1.96 4.70 1.70 3.19 4.32 0.70 1.00 1.39 ** Total. 20.56 1910. 0.30 ** 0.97 ** 2.18 5.09 3.37 1.15 0.37 0.98 4.52 0.27 Total. 20.56 1911. 0.38 5.83 0.43 4.80 1.92 0.03 10.06 1.03 2.40 2.47 0.36 1.34 Total. 11.35 1912. ** 1.35 0.63 1.38 1.56 0.74 3.60 2.94				0.00	0.14	4.27	4.73			V 1900 19 10				
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				0.30	2.51	2.28	1.78	1.63						
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1917. 0.25 ** 0.02 0.78 1.10 0.47 2.41 3.16 1.29 0.29 0.42 0.00 Total 10.19 1.07 0.61 0.14 0.48 1.91 4.60 1.51 2.32 1.50 1.19 0.98 2.28 Total 18.59 1.59						0.92	1.08	1.24	2.80			1.44		
1918. 1.07 0.61 0.14 0.48 1.91 4.60 1.51 2.32 1.50 1.19 0.98 2.28 Total 18.59							0.47	2.41	3.16					
1919 0.17 0.36 2.93 5.41 5.96							4.60	1.51	2.32					
2.50 0.11 0.00	1919	0.17	0.36	2.93	5.41	5.96		Page 1	1986	E WENT				20001 10.00

^{*} No record kept.

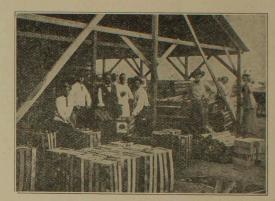
^{**} Trace.



The Plainview Methodist Church



Our Irrigation Wells Are a Source of Constant Pride



Packing Cantaloupes in the Plainview Country



Citizens National Bank Building, Plainview.

IN CONCLUSION

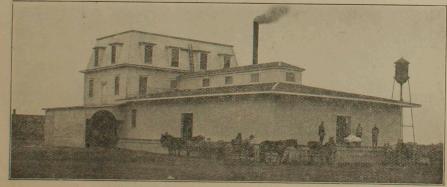
We feel that in presenting this little booklet that we have failed in giving justice to any particular merit of the Plainview country—there are so many of them that detail of each cannot be given but we do feel that if these facts and figures and these views have caused you to feel that the Plainview Country would welcome you and your friends and neighbors and assure you health, joy of living, prosperity, and a certain big freedom that must be felt to be appreciated, then we believe that you will do yourself the justice to seek further information and verification through a visit of inspection to this great section.

The secretary of the Board, Mr. W. C. Long, Jr., will be pleased to answer any inquiries, for that is what we have him employed for. He won't boost solely because he is paid to do so, but like every other man in this country, because it gives him pleasure to talk about a country when so much of merit can be said. He believes in his "goods" as does every man, woman, and child of us.





No Garden Spot on Earth Like the Plainview Country.



The Harvest Queen Mills at Plainview.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

E. B. MILLER, Director

BOARD OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

Plainview, Texas

THIRTY-TWO

Pans Overing F394 , P58 758

